## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES CORDON BENSETT,

THE M. W. CORNER OF NAMED AND PULTON STS.

MIGADWAY TREATER, Broadway-Kine Changing STIRLOW GARDEN, Broadway-Schoolsanten-Kater-

SOWERY THEATER, Bowery-Lause Assurance AND BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-DORNET AND

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway - PAULIER - PO-CA BAURA ERENES VARIETIES, Broadway-Money-WOODS MISSIRE. S. 400 Breadway-Braidrias Pan

SPORLEY'S SURLESQUE OPERA SOURE, 559 Broad Sew York, Thursday, January 94, 1856.

News for the Poetfie. the steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will have this port this afternoon, at 3 e'clock, for funta

ing all the latest news by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, will be published at sieven o'clock this morning. Agents will please send in their orders.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool for this By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship port, is now due. She brings three days later news a, we have received three days later intellisome from Europe. The complexion of her news is, on the whole, unfavorable to the probabilities of peace. Interviews had taken place between Counts Messelrode and Esterhazy; but it is said that the in questions at issue had not been discussed. The preparations making by Russia for defence indicate beforehand the nature of the reply that she will make to the new conditions of the Aille-There is no news of importance from the Crimea of one of the celebrated dry docks of Sebastopol, and seduced that massive work to a confused heap of rains. Omer Pasha's dismissal had been agitated at Constantinople, in consequence of the fall of Kars; but it was finally concluded that his services could not be dispensed with. The truth is that this general, like the garrison of Kars, has been sacriseed by the corruption and imbecility which prevail in the councils of the Porte. General de la Mar mora, the Doke of Cambridge, Sir Edward Lyons Sir R. Airey, Sir H. Jones, Admiral Dundas, and other members of the council of war, had arrived in Paris to take part in its deliberations. General Bo quet has also been summoned to assist at them. The and Dues conference, which was to have opened on the 2d instant, has been indefinitely postponed Consols have experienced a slight decline. Cotton was dull.

After the receipt of the Africa's news yesterday about 600 bales of cotton were sold. The marke closed slightly easier, but without quotable change in prices Flour was firm and higher rates were de manded, but sales were mostly made at the previous day's quotations. Wheat was quiet, and sales limited. A small lot of Tennessee red brought 95c. Corn was inactive and old mixed sold at 90c., and yellow and white Southern ranged from 85c. a 90c Pork was without further change in prices. Mess was at \$16 50, and prime at about \$14 75. There was a good demand for bacon, both on the spot and The market was more active for sugars and the sales embraced about 300 a 1,000 hogshead including New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico, a prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet Preights were inactive with small engagements while rates were without change of moment.

An intense excitement has been created both in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe by revolting developments made public at a Coroner inquest held at Rugeley, England, on the body of J. Parsons Cooke, a sporting man, and owner of the famous racer Pole Star. It appears that William Palmer, an associate of the deceased on the turf, and a surgeon, administered polyton to bim for the purposes up the amount of an insurance which he (Palmer) had effected in London on the life of the deceased. During the progress of the investigation it was made pretty clear that Paimer had poisoned not only Cooke but his own wife, his brother, and fourteen other persons, Amongst the number of his victims, it is said, was the late Lord George Bentinck, who, during his sporing career and before he had developed his talent for public business, was unfortunate enough to make his acquaintance. The canning and self-poss-sslot of the accused, his advoit management of the fusus ance companies, and his hardihood in prison, rende the particulars, which we publish, both romintic and shocking.

The battle for the Speakership of the House of Representatives exhibits occasional fluctuations, but without any perceptible advantage to either side Mr. Richardson yesterday onnounced his in tention of withdrawing from the contest. Another ballot was taken, without any material change in the figures. Mr. Rust renewed his resolution inviting the candidates to withdraw, and the House, by a tie vote, refused to lay it on the table. Without making any final disposition of the subject as adjournment was carried. The democrats went into caucus immediately afterwards, and after two hours deliberation-Mr. Richardson having withdrawn-Mr. Ore, of South Carolina, was ununi mously nominated as the democratic candidat for Speaker, upon the principles embo died in the Congressional platform adopted at the first caucus of the party. A proposition to vote for the plurality rule, in case Mesers, Banks and Fuller shall retire, was rejected. The Americans also held a caucus. It is not so certain that they will not give up Fuller, but they are inflexible in maintaining a separate organization on broad na tional grounds. The black republicans likewise met in caucus, and were unanimously and entimelastically in favor of Banks. It appears, therefore, that, after all the skirmishing and manœuvring of the day, matters remain pretty much as they were a week ago.

We refer to our telegraphic despatches for reports of yesterday's proceedings of the Legislature it will be seen that the vestry of Trinity church i directed to answer certain interrogatories, propound ed at the last session, by the 1st of February Bills amendatory of the city charter and of the fin laws of this city were presented. Our correspondents have farnished us with copies of these documents. They will no doubt meet with attention from all classes of our citizens.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting held yesterday, discussed the propriety of im mediately memorializing the Legislature for an appropriation to cover the deficiency in their fund, erising out of the decreased emigration during the past year. The department is now nearly \$100,000 in debt. From the report given deewhere, it will be seen that though the emigration of last year was small, this year so far it has decreased four hundred per cent.

The Board of Councilmen held another meeting last night, but not a single paper worth noticing was passed upon. The Board adjourned till Friday

evening. In another column of to-day's paper will be found an interesting account of the manner in which some of the benevolent associations of this city are con ducted. Mrs. Letitia A. Lincoln, the Presidentele ot a charitable institution entitled " The American Ladies' Association for the Benefit of American Orphan Girls," having its office and asylum at No. 435 Broome street, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money by means of false pretence, i. c., collecting moneys from charitably disposed persons to the amount of several thousand dollars for an institution of which defendant and her family were the only recipients. Mrs. Lincoln was taken befor Justice Osborne, at the Mayor's office, where she was held to answer the charge preferred against her-The affidavits of the complainants, together with the circular of the association, will be found really

By the arrival of the brig Hayward, at Salem Mass., from Monrovia, west coast of Africa, 5th ult., we learn that the Liberians and natives were at war. In an engagement at Sino the colonist had twelve killed and several wounded.

The News from Europe.

The state of affairs at St. Petersburg does not appear favorable to prospects of peace Count Esterhazy is said to have had an interview with Count Nesselrode; but, according to public rumor, no approach to the delicate subject of the adjustment of terms of peace was made. The feeling in St. Petersburg, so far as it can be ascertained, seems warlike. Prince Menschikoff-the champion of the Muscovite or war party-whese disgrace was erroneously reported some time since, has been appointed to the command of Cronstadt, with two Sebastopol veterans to serve as his lieutenants. On the Continent the impression prevails that the Baltie will be this year the chief theatre of war. Immense preparations are being made in England, gunboats built, men of war equipped, marines levied for a vigorous campaign. Nor is Russia backward. Four complete armies are concentrated at different points between Finland and the Gulf of Riga. Cronstadt is filled with artillery of the most effective and modern build. New levies are still being raised in the North. With these exertions, and the help of a six months winter, the Russians feel confident in being able to repel the threatened attack. It is not improbable, in fact, that the whole

rena of fighting may be changed this season. From eports of allied engineers which have not been made public-though their contents have leaked out-it is thought unlikely that the operations in the Crimea will be prosecuted with any particular vigor. The Allies will hold the ground they occupy between the bay of Sebastopel and the bay of Balaklava but may not advance into the interior, or trouble the Russians in the northern forts. In Georgia and Asia Minor, on the contrary, it is likely that hostilities will be proscented on an extended scale. At the present moment, Asia Minor is practically lost to Turkey. The fall of Kars, involving the fall of Erzeroum, has opened the road to the Caspian and to Persia; the Russians will not allow it to be closed without a severe struggle, especially now that the capture of Herat bas effected a breach in the inner defences of British India. Mouravieff is said to be a man of great energy; the chances are that the spring will find bim pouring down through Persia towards Cabul with a powerful army. Should he do so, England's danger would not only divert her sitention from the late seat of war, but would weaken her interest in the Baltic operations likewise. The reduction of Cronstadt, followed by the occupation of St. Petersburgwhich is the utmost the most canculae friends of the Allies could expect from success in that quarter-would hardly repay England for a border war in India, the insurrection of the countless millions who know no other power than the Governor-General, and the loss of territory and prestige which it has taken centuries to acquire.

In England, a new loan is spoken of-thirw millions the sum. We stated some four or live months ago that the maritime Powers and their Allies would require to raise three buodred millions of dollars in the de-France, it is said ignorantly, needs no lones. We shall see about the middle of February.

War is a fine thing in its way, but so long as it is carried on with cold steel and gunpowder--so long as hundreds of thousands of fine men can make no better use of the strength and life God gave them than to die for their country-so long as the utmost talent and go nins of one set of engineers is devoted to de stroying the fruit of the atmost talent and labor of another sat, as at the Sebastopol docks, the leading and principal features of war, so far as peoples are concerned, must be the money they cost, the disperdition of labor they in volve, and the cruel privations they entall.

CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELING ON SQUATTER SOVneronyy .-- We publish to-day a characteristic letter from the venerable Caurchill C. Cambreling on "squatter sovereignty" in Kansas, He believes in the doctrine and policy of "squatter sovereignty" as a sovereign panacea against slavery, not only in Kansas, but in all the other Territories of the United States, and is, therefore, utterly opposed to the restoration of the Missouri line. He thinks that " the invasions of the Missouri rowdles will make Laueas a free State." He says that they first crossed into the Territory to vote for pro-slavery men, next to vote against them in the location of the capitol, and that in the third case they went over "to make a bigster under Shapnon, plunder the people, and drink while key;" but he assures us that "the slaveholders will not get Kansas," Thus he sugars over the Kansas-Nebraska bill for his feitow Van Buren free soilers, and recommends them to awallow it as a genuine anti-slavery prescrip-

In the palmy days of Gen. Jackson there were three men, confidants and favorites of the old hero, from either of whom a word or a scratch of the pen was sufficient to oust a n. # from the fattest office, or to put him into it, in any part of the Union. These men were Martin Van Buren, Churchill C. Cembreling and Frencis P. Blair; the first as the head of the Kitchen Cablnet, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate: the second as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress; and the third as the thunderer of the Globs, the potent organ of the administration, which decar \$ tated or promoted men as promptly and with as little ceremony as the Captain General of Cuba. These three, with other shining lights of the democratic church of that day, have disappeared from public view, and of their continued existence in this land of the living we are only new and then admonished by casual letter which finds its way into the newspapers. With the defection 1844, on the Texas question, Cambreling, Blair, Butler and others dropped off from the front to the rear. among the mere camp followers of the party: and with the treacherous anti-slavery Buffaio movement of 1848, they abandoned the party outright, and co-operated with its abolition

ne mies. Since that time all these democratic ac-

cessions to the anti-slavery cause have adbered more or less to the apolition war cry of "No more slave Territories—no more slave States"-they have been among the litterest opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, both before and since its passage; but of late there has been a wonderful revolution among them. Upon the adoption of the principles of the said bill by the democrats of Congress, and with the alternative thus presented of abandoning their anti-slavery notions, or the last hope of admission into the Cincinnati Convention, our Van. Buren soft shells at Syracuse threw up their hats for "squatter sovereignty," astonishing even Tammasy Hall with their magnificent ground and lofty tumbling. Having done this, a voice as from the tembs, comes to the counter-marching soft shells from Long Island, crying good cheer It is the venerable C. C. Cambreling, showing the Kansas Nebraska bill to be the best pos sible anti-slavery platform that the Van Buren Buffalo baptized democracy could possibly de-

sire.

Read Father Cambreling's letter. Dh! ye prostrated soft shells, rise from the earth, shake off the dust of the Custom House fron your garments, and rejoice. You do not alandon your anti-slavery principles in adopting the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Rejoice! rejoice!

A LITTLE CONSOLATION. - The Richmond (Va.) Whig, (twelfth section,) says of the present House of Representatives at Washington, that:-

that:—
The bandits of Mexico, the pickpockets of London, and the Thugs of Incia, are possessed of virtue, of some available substitute for it, sufficient at least for the purposes of organization; but to such moral exaltation our Congressmen do not aspire. The office of Speaker, united and controlled as it is by the general sentimet of the House, has annexed to it some petty patronage and some casual opportunities of political fraud, waten a venual majority is unwilling to forego. This utter demoralization of an assembly which once challenged universal homsge, drives us to the gloomy consolution of finding in the very confusion and disorder of a body so lost to it sense of shame, some security against its victous activity. We feel a contemptuous pleasure in witnessing that to the victims of retribative justice in the nether word, forever rolling stones up an insurmountable hill, and drawing water in bottomiess buckets. crever rolling stones up an insurmountable rawing water in bottomless buckets.

Sure enough! There is some consolationin that. But when they will adjourn and go home, that bothers us. If it takes two months, or more, to get a Speaker, what time will itrequire to reach the appropriation bills?

Money Flowing In .- A Washington core pondent of one of our Seward organs says that the true anti-Nebraska men are firmer tian ever for Banks. Money to pay expenses during the siege is flowing in from their respective dis tricts, and more is coming." This accounts, then, for the milk in the coconnut. "Noney is flowing in ;" and all that thus flows inis ex tra-so much clear gain. Fleecing the reasury and their constituents at the same the, in their adhesion to Banks. How can tley desert him, while the "money" is thus "lowing in, and more is coming ?" Of course the jcan't. Patriotism forbids it.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Affairs in Washington.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE HERALD EDITIONS ALLY RIGHT IN THE MAIN—SOME OF ITS CORRESPONDENTS WHOLLY WRONG—MR. CRAMPYON'S RECALL POSITIVELY DEMANDED—HE FORS NOT KNOW IT. ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1856.

you believe to be the truth of the matter in regard to our relations with Great Britain, is a succinct account the facts as they exist, with one single exception. V:

We do not believe the British government has, ins many words, been requested to recall Mr. Crampton.

The last despatch of Mr. Marcy did contain a specidemand, in terms, for the recall of Mr. Crampton. I have not stated this before, but it is a previous desterms; but its requirements seemed to cover the recall of the British Minister. Even now it is not certain that Mr. Crampton will be recalled; though it is very improbable that he will remain. The demand for his recall is specificin terms peremptory. Yet it is not absolutely beyond the range of possibilities that the British government my offer some important act of reparation as a substitule for compliance with the requisition for Mr. Crampton's recall, which our government may see fit to accept But all this is improbable in the extreme.

Mr. Crampton is not yet aware himself that his recall has been demanded; but he may rely with perfect safety upon the correctness of this despatch—a fact of which the uniform accuracy of all my despatches is the best widenes. He has been misled, by the recent friendly treatment which he has received, to suppose that his recall has not been demanded; but he is mistaxen in this It was not descried requisite to suspend all friendly socks intercourse with him-or acts of more effquette-because his recall had been demanded.

The President, in conversation with a friend of mine, expresed wonder as to the object which your correspon lent to P. Q. could have in persisting in the false atic gation that he designed to withdraw our Minister iron the Court of St. James. Mr. Buchanan long since requested permission to return as soon as he could be redeved without detriment to the interests of the govern ment. Quite recently there has been some talk among the members of the government about who should suc ceed him; and that is the whole matter.

Not only has no protest by Great Britsin against the recognition of the new government of Nicaragua been presented to our government, but Mr. Crampton has re wived none. He has not been addressed by his govern ment, at all, on the subject. THE SPEAKERSHIP-WITHDRAWAL OF COL. RICHARD

FON- NOMINATION OF MR. GRE-DELIMERATION IN CAUCUS-COM. JONES' MEMORIAL, EYC. Washington, Jan. 23, 1656.

Col. Richardson withfrew to day. I faformed you a and since that he would do so. Mr. Orr, of South Care ina, was ananimously nominated by the caucus in his place. The nonmention will weaken Orr. Mr. Rust, o Arkansas, proposed that no nomination should be made. but that any man who had consistently supported Richardson be wated for as policy dictated.

The plurabity rule, as I mentioned fast evening, was considered in caucus by the democrats, and rejectedry seven to thirteen. It is 'oa', noless supported by the republicans. Will they go the provise which kills Their caucas to-night say no. The contemplate; violation of good faith has been aband ned. The American cancus has renominated Mr. Fuller, as

the triangular fight goes on for the present Considerable carlosity exists here about the Pierce and ligation correspondence.

Commodore Jones' memorial goor to the Senate to correct. In it he says:--

lam as capable to perform, "promptly and efficient by "all my duties," both ashore and allout," new, as have seen at any time since the lith of December, 1814, when, opposing the approach of the Strick fleet transporting a powerful fee for the attack on New Orients, I coolined a severe wound in a desperate battle, wherein it combarted two hours hand to hand, when odds were eight or nine to one against me.

CONFUSION IN THE CAPITAL-RESULT OF THE

CAUGUSHO, ETG. WASSINGTON, JAN. 21, 1856. The resignation of Col. Richardson, to take effect after tay, created a profound sensation, and members rable restleteness; and then the refamilito table Mr. Rust's resolution was exother Indiaon that all wes not right.

An early adjustment was the consequence, im-mediately on the heals of which, Mr. Jones informed embers that a demogratic concus would be held in ten sicutes from that time in the Representatives' Hall. The galleries and lobby were cleared, and they imdictely proceeded to business. Various propositions sere presented; the plurality rules under certain congenties-namely, in case Banks was withdrawn-the priety of making no numbration, &c., all which were withdrawn, and Mr. Orr unanimously nominated, still thering to the principles enunciated in the first cancus. The South Americans, or Fuller men, will not sup.

nation. They meet again to-morrow morning, and will, I understand, athere to Puller.

The l'anks men are new holding a caucus. They are more enthusiastic for him than they were at their last meeting. They are determined to schere to him to the

not been communicated to the Senate yet. Its aunounce, ment, therefore, is premature. If it is received to-mer-row, Gen. Cass will address the Senate on the Central American question and Monroe doctrine.

Senator Bigler left this evening for Philade'phia, and

THE BANKS AND PULLER MEN STAND FIRM—WEAT Washington, Jan. 25, 1856.

The democrate will be disappointed in their hope to min strength by changing candidates.

gain strength by changing candidates.

The national Americans held a caucus this afternoon and resolved unanimously to adhere to Fuller. The deection from their ranks, if any, will be very small. At the republican caucus this evening the speaki was all one way-in favor of Banks. Banks against the world, is the unanimous sentiment, so far as manifested among the republicans. Het umes ahead.

CAUCUS OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS. Washington, Jan. 23, 1856.
At the anti-Nebraska caucus, held in the evening eighty-three members were present. After an hour

harmonious debate it was resolved to stick to Banks, and the members separated in good spirits. THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1856.

THE SPHAKERSNIP. Mr. Richardson, (dem.) of Ill., said he was six destrous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated, here and elsewhere, that there may be an election if himself and other candidates should retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acte would bear testimony that the position he occupied is

would bear testimony that the position he ecoupied is not of his own seeking, but was one from which he was anxious to recede, to relieve the House from embarcase, ment. He would, if possible, withdraw his name to-day, but, if not to-day, be would to morrow.

Mr. Dowlell, (dem.) of Ala., offered a preamble, declaratory of their dependence on, and gratitude to, Divine Providence for inname able blessings, concluding with a resolution that the daily sessions so opened by prayer, and that the ministers of Washington be requested alternately to perform that solemn duy. Adopted.

ONE HUNDRIC AND TWINTY-SECON BALLOT.

Necessary for a choice, 98.

Mr. Ruer, (dem.) of Ark., offered a resolution expressing, as the sense of the House, that if Mesers, Banks, Richardson and Fuller will prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obscale to the organization of the House will be removed, and the public interests thereby greatly promoted.

The House refused, by a tie vote, to lay this resolution on the table.

Motions to put the main question were also refused.

e table.

tions to put the main question were also refused,
quently the subject goes over till to-morrow.

The Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1856.

The interest in the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Ritchie is increasing, and a numer of naval officers were among the spectators this merning. The Court was called to order at half past ten o'clock

and the record of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved. Commander Jenkins was the first witness called. After

being sworn by the President, the charge and specifica tion against Com. Ritchle were read, and the witness was requested to tell the Court what he knew of the matter.

Witness—I called at the lodging of Com. R. on the afternoon of the 6th of December last; I stated to Com. R. that I called upon him at the request of Capt. Dupont, to ascertain from him his version of what had taken place between them at an interview at the La Pierra House, in Philadelphia, and also if the statement currently in circulation in relation to that interview can made on his authority, or met with his approbation; Com. R. replied that Capt. Dupont must recollect what took pince at that interview; that he (Com. R.) did not know, and was not responsible for what others said; I replied to Com. R. that the statement in circulation differs materially from Captsin Dupont's recollection of what occurred on that occasion, and that he (Captain Dupont) had desired me to a scertain from him (Com. R.), as directly and explicitly as possible, what he jeliaimed to have said to Captain Dupont at that interview; Com. Ritchie replied that Captain Dupont must recollect what occurred on that occasion; I repeated that he thought he did, but he wished to ascertain from him (Com. R.) what he clei med to have said, so that he thought he die, but he wished to ascerain from him (Com. R.) what he claimed to have said, so that he stands; Com. Richie repeated for the third time that he stands; Com. Richie repeated for the third time that he stands; Com. Richie repeated for the third time that he stands; Com. Richie repeated for the third time that he stands; Com. Richie repeated from Com. R. it he designed that my wission seemed to me to be a very simple one, and that was so ascertain from Com. R. it he designed to be offen ive and to use offensive language to deptain Dupont at that interview; he replied, "Yes," I replied, "it I understand you correstly, the words 'lar' and 'coward' are claimed to be used by you on that tocasion?' He replied "Yes, and I nold myself responsible to Capain Dupont for any satisfaction he may demand;" I replied that I was giad he had given me any opportunity at that early stoge of the leterview to disabuse his mini upon that point.

point.

The witness was here interrupted by the counsel for the accused, as he was about "to give language not spoken in the presence of the accused."

The counsel lere submitted a paper containing his objections to the further progression of the witness "in that line."

Question by the Judge Advocate—Did the accused, Com. R., at anytime between the 5th and 15th December, 1855, admitto you that he had applied or said he had applied or fact. Dupont the epitnets "har," coward," and "scoundred," or language of similar import; witness—Headanted to me on the afternoon of the 5th of December Iffat he had used the world "list" and "toward," to dark Lupont at the La Pierre Hoose; the world "scoundre," was not used in my presence.

Question by the Judge Advocate—Did the accused, Com. 1., admit to you that he had told Or. Blake, Commissioner of public Buildings, in Washington, and several others, that he had applied such epithets as any one of them to Coat. Dupont?

Where—Gom. Ritchie admitted to me, at the interview retried to, that he had applied such epithets are any one of them to Coat. Dupont?

Where—Gom. Ritchie admitted to me, at the interview retried to, that he had given his version of what had occurred at the La Pierre House, between Capt D. and himself, to Dr. Buke and others, when asked about they them. Question by the Judge Advocate-Did the accused.

and himsel, to Dr. Bere and others, when asked about it by them; the Judge Aivocate—Was it a matter of publicity—netwristy even—that he said he had applied such epithetric Captain Dupon'?

An objection was introduced by the accused to this question, before it was accessed by witness.

The accused objects of this question because it would introduce hearsy syndence. If the witness is to testify to what Com. R. said to third persons, it is inautusively if Cow. R. admitted to witness that he had used the spitchets spoken of to third persons, those persons should be brought before the Court, so that they might be cross-examined by sequent.

brought before the Court, so that the objections were taken into consideration. On the re-opening of the court the Judge Advocate amounced that the Court had not sustained his objection.

The Judge Advocate then put the question in regard

not sustained his opportun.

The Judge Advocate then put the question in regard to the actoriety of these remarks of Com. R.

The wirness experienced some difficulty in answering this question to the againstaction of the Court. He finally replied, it was a matter of puchs notariety, (i.e. that Com. Firchie had said he had applied these epithets to

Con. Hi chie and said he had applied those epitheis to Capt. Buyent]
Question by Judge Advocate—Did he, Com. R., admit that he had applied to Capt. Buyent these epithets or a yone of them, the pactext being the action of the so-called Naval Rething B arc?
Witness—He old not; but the action of the Board was spoken of by Com. R. during the interview I had with him.

im.

Question by Judge Advocate—In what connection was
the action of the Board spoken of by Com. R on that

witness—He spoke of the action of the Beard or two occusions; one, in not having approached or addressed Capt. Dupont as a member of that Beard, in reply to a remark of mine; and the other was, as we were about separating, Com. R. remarked with some leeing that the disgrace put upon him by this Board had troubled blim very much.

separating, Com. R. remarked with some seeing that the discreme put upon him by this Board had troubled him very much.

The examination in chief being concluded, the witness in enseer to interregatories by the accused, said—I gave a general ascount of the interview to Captain Fenderset, of the taxy, and on the return of Cant. Dupont, from New York, I stated to him the result of my mis ion; I beard it reported in Washington, by several naval officers, by Commander Charles Seadman, Commander Marchand. Captain Sawyer and others, or through their undires, that Captain Ritchie had stated that he had made use of the cutthels referred to Nearly every naval efficer with whom I was on sufficiently inclinate terms, inquired of me if I had heard what had occurred at the interview between Com. Bitchie and Capt. Bullont, who also stated that they had heard that Com. Ritchie had declared that he used the said epithets; two of the officers mentioned that it had been stated at the Washington Glub: Com. Sites iman called on me about the 5th of Becember, and nextined: the report; Com. Marchand spoke of what had occurred at the citub a lew days previously, and also said that Com. Steadman was very anxious to see me; the interview with Capt. Sawyer was pathage a month anterior; I also heard it from other of the romore of the Navy Department; I cannot say whe her Captain Pendergrast repeated the account I gave him of my interview with the account I gave him of my interview and court matical ordered; I sanot and one of this interview, except to Captain Pendergrast and Captain Pendergrast and Captain Pendergrast and Captain Depont, until after the matter had been reported to the Department and accourt matical ordered; of course I cannot say to show they may have epoken, and any mable to judge whether the public notaries of each of an and mable to judge whether the public notaries of and Captain Dupont, until after the matter had been a ported to the Department and a court mattal order of course I cannot say to whom they may have epoke and an unable to judge whether the public notoriety, the affair in Washington had been increased or swolled, their repetitions of my statements. I believe that the mac-hess of Captain Sawyer's family had been misiformed relation to the reported interview between Captain D pont and Captain Ritchie, and I wished to correct to

error, as Captain Sawyer and Captain Dupont were both atth my faiends; for that reason I called on Captain Sawyer; none of the persons who spoke of the reported interview said that they had derived their information from Com. Ritchie.

The cross-examination by the accused being completed, the record or the testimony was read over to the witness, and being approved, he was relieved from further attendance, and the Court acjourned.

Latest from the State Capital. VESTRY OF TRINITY CHURCH WANTED IN THE SE NATE—AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK PIRE LAW —TRAVELLING COMMITTEES, ETC., ETC.

ALRANY, Jan. 22, 1856.
This morning, in the Senate, Mr. Brooks offered a reso ution, directing the Vestry of Trinity church to answe forthwith the interrogatories submitted by the Senste on the 10th of April last. Zenas Clark said the Vest-y wanted longer time; one of their clerks was unwell, and he hoped the Secate would not enforce a peremptory demand for the information. Mr. Clark moved that for the innormation in:

further time be given them—until the 15th of
February. Mr. Brooks replied by stating that the
resolution of the last Eenate directed the questions to be answered by the 7th of this menta,
and it is now near the end of the month, and no reply has been received. The Vestry had found plenty of time to compile and publish a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages, but could find no convenient opportunity to answer the simple interregatories peopounced as long since as last April. Many of his constituents were interested in having these answers sent to the Senate. It was finally agreed to give the Vestry until the list of February to answer the queries propounded.

Mr. Riesly introduced a bill in the House to amend the New York gity fire laws, thus:—

An set further to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of New York, passed March 2, 1850.

Fee. I. The fifth studdivision of section two of the act further to amend an act cititled an act for the more effectual overention of fires in the city of New York, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

That the said fire wardens shall be provided by the Common Council of said city with an office, and with necessary fuel and stationery for the room, which office shall be kept open delly (cutoleys and holidays excepted,) from eight o'clock A. M. until five c'clock F. M.

That said Common Council shall, upon the nomination of a majority of said fire wardens, appoint a suitable person as has been received. The Vestry had found plenty of time

is understand holidays excepted, from eight o'clock A. M. unThat said termson Council shall, up m the nomination of a
majority of said fire wardens, appoint a suitable person as
clerk to said fire wardens, at a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, subject to removal at any time by the
Common Council, upon the request of a sasjority of the fire
wardens, for incapacity or neglect of duty prescribed to him
by said fire wardens; and upon any such removal another
cert shall, upon like nomination, be appointed as afore-and;
and it shall be the duty of raid clerk to attend at such office durring sail office hours.

The New York delegation are extremely anxions for
investigating committees. Yesterday Mr. Dugance asked
for a committee, to sit during the recess of the Legislature, to investigate the condition of the insurance companies; to-day Mr. J. M. Reed wanted a committee to
visit all the public institutions in the city of New York
which have heretofore, or do now, receive charities from
the State.

The committee who, during the recess have ex-

e State.

The committee who, during the recess, have ex-

amined into the merits and qualities of bullying associa-tions, made their report to the House to-day in which they earnestly recommend legislative authority to di-

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1856.

BILLS INTRODUCED, RIC.

To reduce the capital of the East River Bank. In relation to forcible entries and detainers. In relation to savings banks.

A resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Brooks to require the Trinity Church Trustees to report by the ist of February in response to the resolution of the last

Session.

The Hudson River bridge matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Usury law bills, &c., were also referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Assembly. ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1855.

The Committee on Building Associations in New York, appointed by the last Legislature, presented a report.

The annual report of the State Engineer was submitted

NOTICES OF HILLS.

By Mr. WHENE—For the redemption of real estate sold or taxes and Croton water rates in New York.

To compel insurance companies to make annual reports of all their business in items. To provide for a steam ferry from Brookhaven, L. I., to

BILL TO AMEND THE CHAPTER OF NEW YORK. Mr. Dawson introduced a bill to ame ad the charter

New York city. It provides as follows:-New York city. It provides as follows:—
Section 1. Vests the legislative power in Buards of Aldermen and assistant Adermen, each Buard consisting of one representative from each ward.

Sec. 2. The annual election to commente the second Tuesday of April, and he Aldermen to be sworn in on he second Tuesday in May.

Fec. 3. The Boards first elected to serve, balf for one year, and helf for two years, to be decided by ballot, and thereafter all elected to serve for the full term of two years.

years. Sec 4. The first election under the act to take place in

April, 1856. Sec. 5. The Board of Aldermen to appoint special elec-

tions in case of death, &c.
Sec. 6. The compensation for Aldermen and assistants
to be \$1,000 a year, payable quarterly, and not in ad-Sec. 7. The Boards shall meet separately, elect their Sec. 7. The Boards shall meet separatory, elect their own chairman, clerks and other officers, determine their rules and be judges of the qualifications of their members. Each stail keep a journal, and sit with open doors, except on special occasions. All reports and resolutions recommending appropriations of public money, or tavolving taxation, shall be published, immediately, after adjournment, in all the city papers employed by the co-poration, tegether with the ayes and nays on divisions.

sions.

Sec. 8. The Boards may compel the attendance of mem-bers, and expel, on a two thirds vote, for disorderly com-

bers, and expel, on a two thirds vote, for disorderly conduct.

Sec. 9. The meetings to be regulated by the Boards.

Sec. 10. Any law, ordinance, &c., may originate with either Board, and se amenical or rejected by the other. Sec. 11. No member, during office, shall hold any other city appointment, or be interested in any sity contract. Sec. 12. Any person who briles a member, before or after election, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State prison for not more than ten years, or fixed not exceeding \$5.000, or both. Any officer receiving a briles reball be shable to similar punishment; and any person offending against this section may give testimony, with out prejudice, against any other person so offending. Sec. 13. Gives the Mayor the was power.

Sec. 14. Upon reconsideration by the Boards, a vote of a majority of all elected, in each Board, shall pass it over his veto.

Sec. 15. If the Mayor does not return an act, &c.,

his veto.

Sec. 15. If the Mayor does not return an act, &c., signed or disapproved, within ten days, it shall become

sec. 16. Keither Mayor or Recorder shall be a member of the Common Council.

sec. 16. Neither Mayor or Recorder shall be a member of the Common Council.

Sec. 17. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the President of the Board of Alderman shall act as Mayor. Sec. 18 requires the Mayor to send a message at least once a year to the Board, to recommend the adoption of measures as they become necessary, &c.

Sec. 19. No money to be drawn from the treasury unless on appropriation is made by the Board.

The Boards shall not borrow money on the credit of the Corporation, except when authorized by an act of the legislature in anticipation of the yearly revenue. Full details of receipts and expenditures of the Corporation shall be published by the Boards each year, two months before the annual election.

The executive business of the Corporation shall be per-

months before the annual election.

The executive business of the Corporation shall be performed by distinct departments, which shall be the daty of the Common Council to organise and appoint.

The Council shall provide for the responsibility of all officers of trust by taking sufficient ball.

The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall be flerk of the Common Council. Common Council.

Such parts of the charter of New York as are inconsistent with this act are repealed.

By Mr. Pentry—To amend the act for the prevention of res in New York.

By Mr. Van Santvoord—To restrict corporations from orrowing money on bonds.

By Mr. Read—To fix the wages of mechanics at two olders a day, and inhorters at ten shiftings, in the absence of a special contract.

The Governor's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported, and the House advanced.

Pennsylvania Legislature. REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW-KANE. -- COMPLIMENT TO DU.

HARRISHURG, Jan. 23, 1840. In the House to day the tril repealing the Liquor law cas ordered to a second reading, by a vote of 10 to 32 The House a lopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane for his Arctic discoveries. Marine Disasters.

BRISTOL, R. L., Jan. 13, 1866. The brig Maria, Capt. Gage, from Matanzas. arrived at this port, reports that on the 20th, off Block Island, a ship was observed under jury masts, steering west. The ship Ontario, from Boston for Charleston,

set rail on the first wind. Blarkets.

put into Newport dismasted, has repaired, and is ready to

PHILADEZPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PRILADEZPHIA, Jan. 22, 1856
Pennsylvania 5'e, 82%; Reading Raitzadd, 43%; Long
Island, 13%; Mortis Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Rulicad, 44.

Political Intelligence.

A People's Mass Convention will be held in Concord
N. H., on Tuesday, the 6th day of February next, which
will be addressed by Senators Hale and Bull, and others will be addressed by Senatora Hale and Bell, and others.

The Lebauen (N. H.) Whig learns that a whig convention will be holden at Concord about the middle of next menth to nominate candidates for Governor, &c.

("A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly of Wicconsin to allow both Governors to sign the bills and papers passed by the Legislature. Coroners' Inquests.

A DETERMENT OF CARE OF SEDUCTION AND A BROKEN HEART.

—Information reached the Coroner's office, yesterday, that a young German woman, named Barbara Greibel, residing at No. 26 Sullivan street, had died very suddenly and under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Coroner Hill immediately proceeded to the spot, and summoning a jury, hed an inquest upon the body of the decreased from the testimony of the various witnesses empannelled it appeared that the decreased came to this country from Germany some three years ago; that she became acquain ed with a young countryman of hers, who succeeded, after paying his addresses to her for several months, in inducing her to stray from the paths of virtus, ander some promise of marriage; that after the securer bad effected the ruin of his victum, he made sundry excuses for the non-fulfilment of the marriage contract, and eventually in the month of September last processed to Philadelphia, leaving poor Barbara to her figs. When he took his departure he told her friends that he would not stay long, and that during his absence he would send her sufficient money to live upon in a respectable manner. Since that time, it is said, the seducer has never wrote to Barbara or sent her any money. This conduct, as a matter of course, caused the unfortunate creature great pain and uneasiness of mind. She gradually became lower and lower in spirits, until within the past lew days, when a violent sickness seized her, terminating in death on Tuesday night. A post more me examination was made upon the body of the deceased by Dr. Finnell, when symptoms of pregnancy were clearly revealed. The physician was of opinion that death was caused by puerpecal ompulsions, and en the case being given to the jury a vordict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was 28 years of age.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE HABLEN RAIRROAD.—Coroner Perry concluded the inquestye terday upon the body of he body Peter Knorsa who was crushed to death in the tunned

Perry concluded the inquest ye terday upon the body of the boy Peter Knorsa, who was crushed to death in the tunnel at Fortieth street, on Montay evening last, the pariculars of which we gave in full vesterday. The jury in ticulars of which we gave in full yesterday. The jury in-this case rendered a verdict of "Death by injuries re-ceived by a rain of care passing over his body while he was going through the tuenel between Tairty-fourth and Ferry-second streets; and, furthere ore, the jury attach no blame to the engineer or conductor of said train, but would recommend the pr-per authorities to compet the Hariem Railread Company to prevent any persons, ex-cept their own employés, from walking through the tunnel, and wish them to give the matter their imme-diate attention." The deceased was a native of Germany, and was 15 years old.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1856.
No. 22. Jacob Kissell vs. the President and Soard o Directors of the Public Schools of St. Louis. Judge Co. ron celivered the opinion of the court in this case—af-irming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri with costs.

41. The widow and heirs of Benjamin Poydras de la Saude vs. the Treasurer of the State of Louisians. Acqued by Mr. Janin for plaintiffs, and Mr. Benjamin for ogtendent. defendants.

No 44 John B. Craiguead et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. and Alexander Wilson. Argument was continued by Miles Taylor for appellants.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the steamsnip Africa—Mrs Buckland, Mrs Dord and maid servant, Mrs Marton, Mrs F Baylles, Mss Walbridge, R Lamid, G Boake, M Fland, A Parry, F Leroux, 8 B Bernard T C Wallbridge, F Henry, Mr Morton, A Taylor, Mr Goodiffe, Mr Fennell, Mr McVicker, Mr Cochrane, S Gunn, Mr Beise, Wm Purvis, G H Gonzales, H R Walthew, J S McMaster, Mr Phillpa, R Gamble, Mr Gross, Mr Widdocter, P Hill, Mrs Lee, Mr Culiman, Mr Davis, C De Rays, W Blakely, G Noble Mr and Mrs Guesmer, and Sour children, and servant; Mr Gonzales rankd servant.

From Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Mias S W Keni, Mrs King, Riss M P Carry, J M Martin, S Leavist, A C Ferris, O P Coleman, W Wade, G & Brake, A F Knight, F Burke, I Wason, T A McCrary, W H J C Bogar, H M McKenzie Joseph Homes, T R Dawson, F M Wason, I Ta. Grose-man, J Lohmsta, C T Mather, Issae Dowis, J I Pringle, H Hoffmann, C W Wagman, and 38 in the steerage,

H Hoffmann, C W Wagman—and 33 in the steerage,

For Charlerton, in the steamship Marion:—Ramsey Crooks and lady C O Boutelle, Dr Flich, Mrs Ball and aurse, Mr Armittong, George H Cheney, C Sawlele, Mrs Maturin and child, H Vaoghan, F A Carpenter, Mr. Blanchard, H G How and, B Mesizas, Jr. M White, Capt Frat, George Howland, Dr A Jemith, J E Campbell, The Bragg, H Plenning, J W Thomas, His Schubert, F Bignen, C Young, J Polerson, Jro Ward, C R Hopkins, S E Arthur, S W Iweely, Miss B Walcott J Taylor, C Morrison W H Beach Jr. B Nichols, T Sabiflard, R S Ingham—and 25 in the steerage. Caution to the Public.-

Since the introduction of my Schledam schnapps into the United States a number of liquor mixers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia have commenced putting up mixed and pelions fin, and cabling it reamons; that name becomes expressly to my article, all others are countertests and impositions on the public.

AUTION TO PAUSONS WHO DELIKE AT BARS AND HOTSIA.

Numercus complaints are made to persons who keep have on steamboats and in hotels, who fill my count hopfies with common gin, and sell it to the unsuspession. Scheidam aromate schnapps. I would therefore advise all who drink have changing at such places to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the outside wrapper or label should be defaced, to refuse to drink unless a fresh better one occurrence.

Sole manufacturer and importer, 18, 29 and 22 Beaver street,

Photographs.-The Colored Photographs for which the highest prize, a gold medal, was awarded at the last fair of the American Institute, can be seen at ROOTS Gallery, 263 Broadway. Anson's Large Size Daguerreotypes for 50

sents, colored, and in a nice care, twice the size of obsers take for 50 cents, and equal to those made elsewhere for \$2. ANSON'S 5:9 Breadway, opposite Matropolitan Hotel. Cameo-Daguerrectypes.—These Miniatures are the most fisitering ever introduced to the public. One in-stantaneous silling only required at Williamson's, Brook-lyn-Fuluo ferry.

Sixty Daguerreotyes an Hour-Six Handred cally. HOLMEN patent double acting picture maker turns at permatic by steam. You have but to step into the mill and, presed upon the wait hangs your likeness. Cost only 25 can's with case. Depot 289 Broadway.

Splendid Ambrotypes, Colored or Plain. Price 3. Photographs, whole size, \$3; taken at R. A. LESYIS'S, 142 Chacham at, opposite National theatre. No connection with any other gallery.

Raitroad Corporations vs. The New York Picayune.—Notice.—All persons who have been prevented from our leg the comic Picayune upon the different rai road ears, in consequence of the sale thereof having been suppressed by the rise cores conductors, &c. (necous of the large cut in this week a number, showing "How we travel now a days," starting the community into a sense of the cupable careiessness of railway management generally ) are hereby informed that they can be supposed at the office, its Assan street, and at all news depois throughout the city and country.

Wedding and Visiting Care's, Wedding envelopes ac—The latest styles engraved in the most eigenst manner can always be found at EVeRDELL'S 302 Broadway, corner Luane street. Mr. Eversol's is the oldest and he known store for eard engraving and printing in Broadway. Entablished in 1840.

As the Days Lengthen the Cold Strengthens, and, ladies' if you wish coth but on boots with warm inning, indies' misses and children's galler, boots and shous, and indis rubeer boots and shore of all the various styles, patronise J. B Mill. ER & Co. [23 Canal st. N. R.—Ladies' warm shoes for the sick room at II per pair. India Rubber Gloves, for Chapped Hands

Singer's Sewing Machines.—All Persons are wish for information in regard to sewing encount. as a shain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Oz. a transite." a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied graits.

L. M. Singer & Co., 323 Broadwan.

Charles' London Cordial Gin-Distilled in London, under the supervision of the British government, expressly for the proprietor, a pure tonic, stimulant and diureus baverage, pronounced by medical men the most surfact pulse holiz distribution ever offered to the public. For sale by the Evenografic Glarkies, 138 Pearl street, N. Y., sole importers.

No Alcohol.-The Usygenated Bitters Claim the favorable attention of these whose principles forbid the use of also belie attentions. This well known remedy for dyspep sie and general debitity, is righly worth a fair trial. Re Careful in Parchastag Charles' Landon

He Careful in Factorising Charles's Lobinous ording in that it is absolutely "Charles's Unprincipled persons are in the lattit when it is asked for location to another to article with a similar title, got up in initiation of it, look for the shreaure of Mr. B. Charles on the lated, and buy more other. Charles' London cording in is put up in square points of one quart, and may be had of all dragglets and growers in the United States. Price, 51 per bottle, or wholesaid of the sole importers. Ouristadoro's Bair Dye, Wigs and Toupeas

casile somiration among all connectorary in art. A some of account orivate apartments for applying his intermparation dye, the only reliable article of the kind. Wholesale and retail at MRIATADORO'S, No. 5 Astor House. Whiskers or Moustaches Forced to Grow

in six weeks, he my onguent which will not state or injure-te skin. Si a bottle; sen to any part of the country. E. G. Gira Ha M. 162 Eroniway, Hora To Fullon stress, Brooklyn; Zeiper, 46 South Thire strest, Falladelphia. Setchelor's Hair Dyn .- Wigs and Pospecs-

The best in the world. The unrivalies and original dye is applied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's why and to-poss have improvements over all others, being that describes a degree of describes proclaim to the establishment of Hartol Radol's, 23 Broad vay. A Perfurged Broath ... What Lady or Gensettan would runtim under the storie of a designerous broath, when by using the "Boim of a Thotasand Frawers" as dendified would not only reader it sweet, but heave the brein white as although which as although the surject is a delicate, but have the breath is bad, and the stripent is delicate, but have the breath is bad, and the stripent is of delicate, their Friends at it moves mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balas" on your worthbrish, and wash the tend toget as moreone. A not continued, and wash the tend toget as the profit of the breath of the stripent of t

Camphor Ice b-Camphor Ice !!-- 1011 W. VONDER-MITH'S celebrated camphor Ice is a certain once or chapped hands, lips or roughness of the like. Act my zill W. Von, errentile's camper lot, as the market is filled with aguing rous initiations, and very lagrations to the skin. Measuractured only as the lowery drug store, Ice, just above dreams suggest.

Chaps, Chares, Cracked and Tender Floats postives cored and prevented by the use of Gourage and natellars balan medicated soap. It is also a covereign sensely for purples, freedes, complions, subtheum, accounts subtile upracts her room low forestands or any part of the body. Livide room, illy waits wit dogs not restriction, at the old depot, of waiter street first more from Broadways Krs. Hays, Broaking, Calcaner, Philadelphia, Batte, 129 Washington street, Boston.

Sheumatism and Scroftein in their Most paintal for m. also did vicers, rimples and the worst cases of theorees on the blood, liver completing hidness, inseptent con-temption, coughs, de. A., and music certain ye entred by the event purifier. HY-TY's 11th Balsom. Francisch office, 24th Grand street. Journa per bottle. For sale by the druggists of

Hollow oy's Pills are famous to cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the hyperf thousan who suffer from dyspensis, liver complaints and bile. Sold the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New York and 28 Stran London, and by all the druggists, at 25c. 625c. and \$1 p